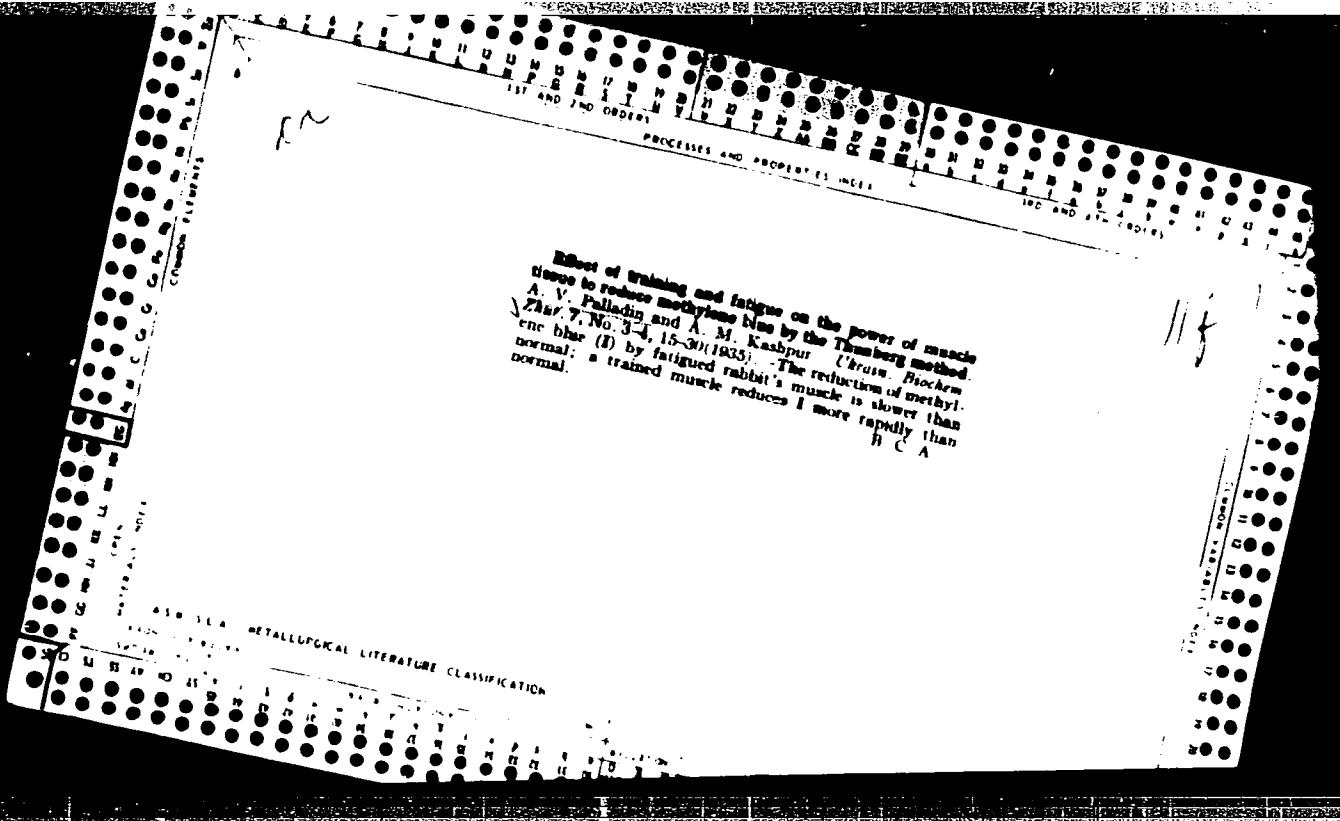
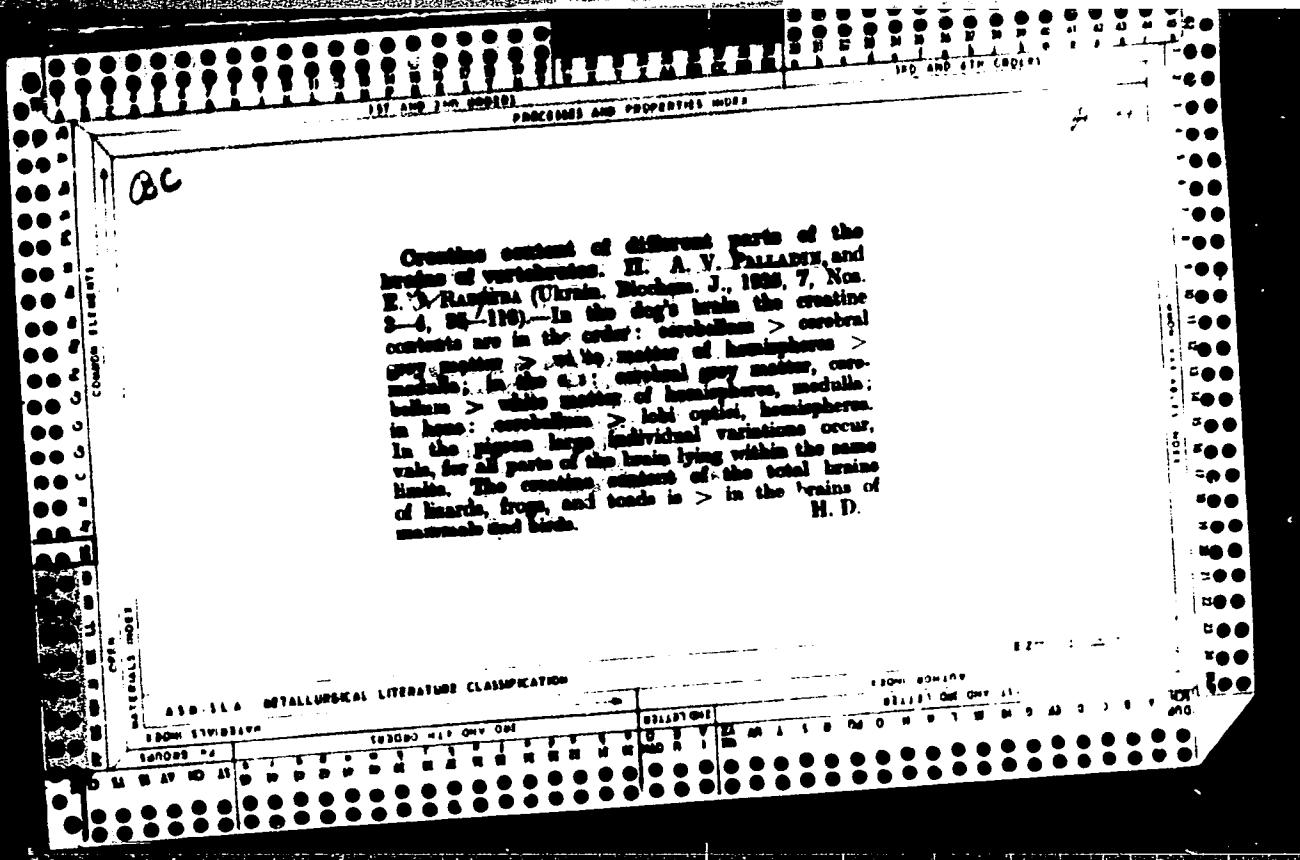
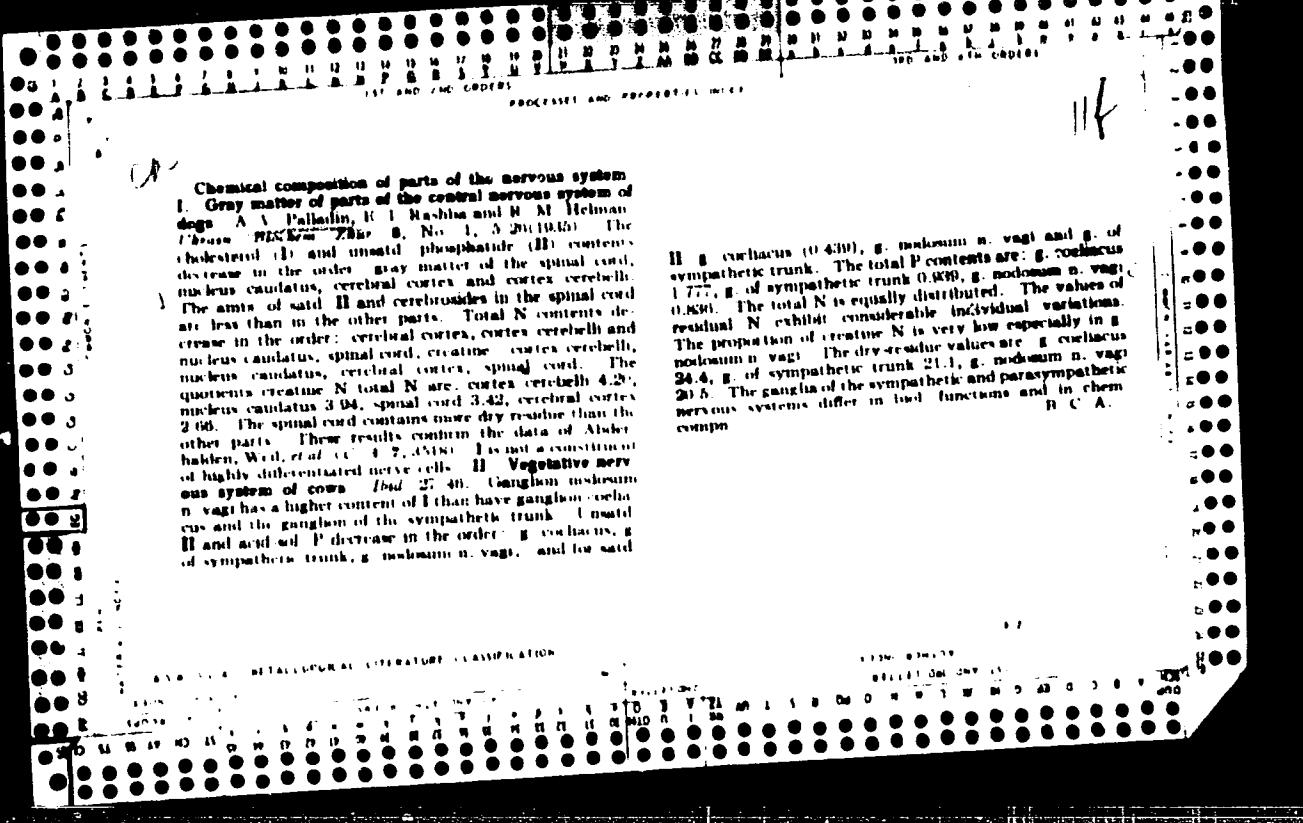


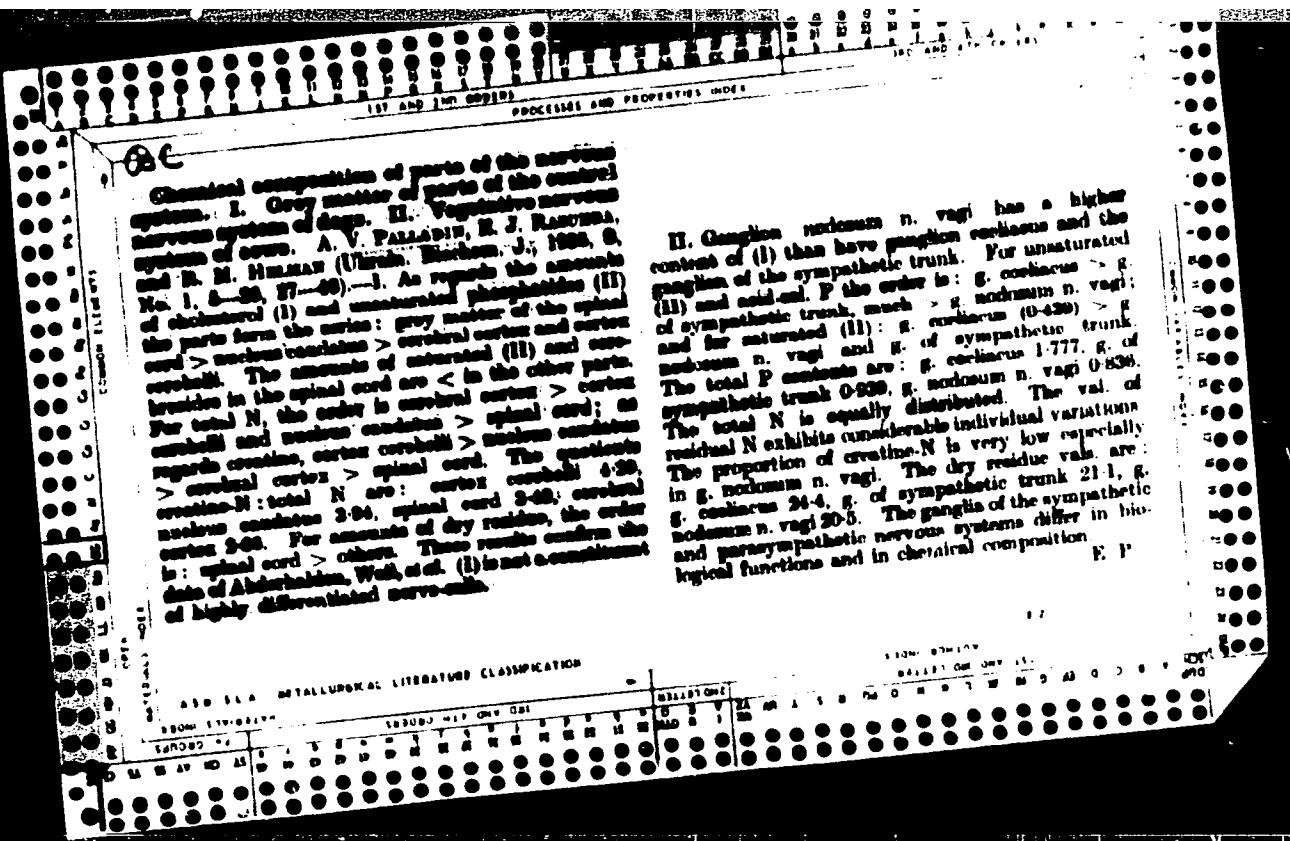
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

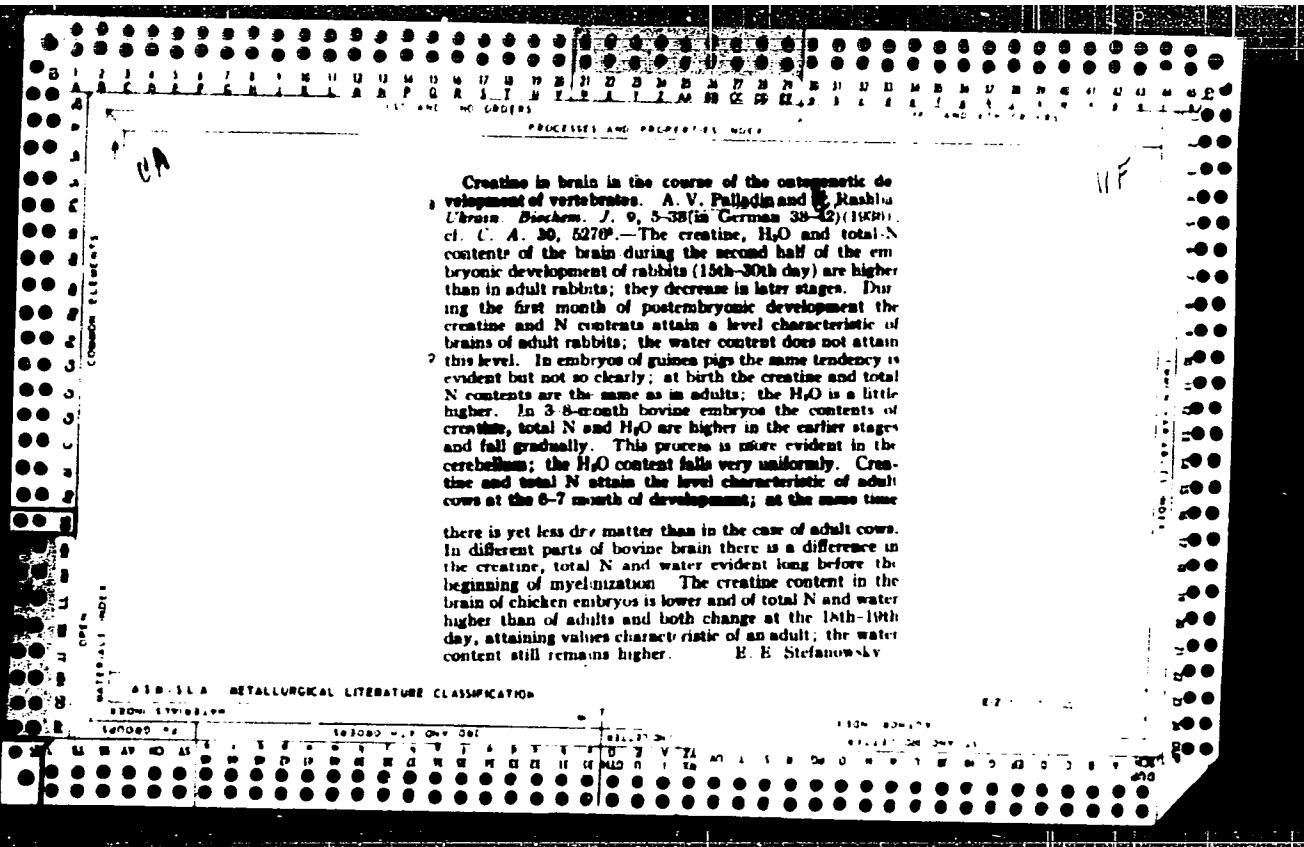
CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9

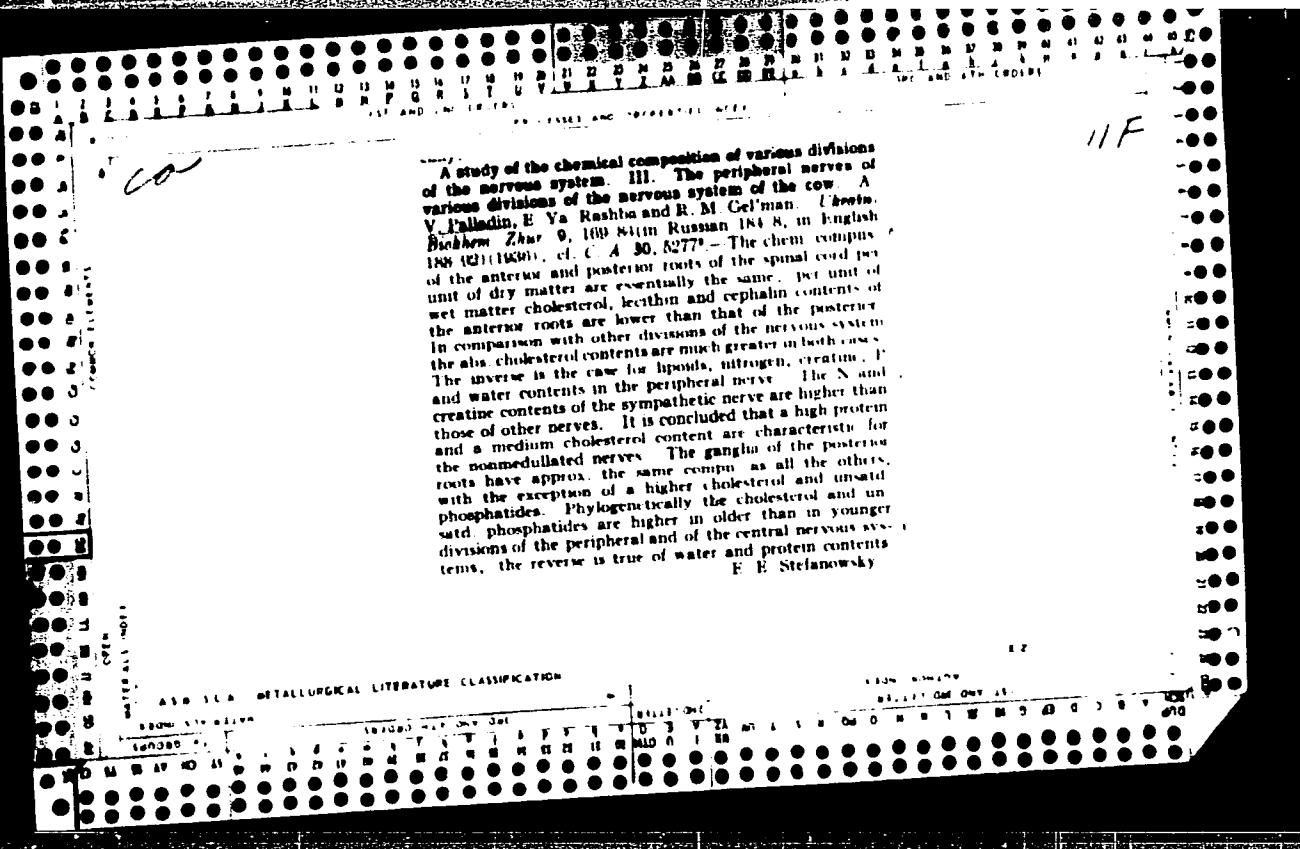












Effect of acid and basic diet on the lactic acid content and on the synthetic capacity of the muscles in fatigue and in training. Alexander V. Palladino and Lydia I. Palladina. *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhurn.*, 9, 900-93 (in Russian 1933). In English 485-7 (1936). Experiments were carried out on rabbits; the principal daily ration consisted of oatmeal 60, starch 16, clover hay 12 and fodder beets 24. One of the following mixtures was added: (1) H_2SO_4 , 0.14%, H_2O_2 , 0.401, HCl , 0.001 g.; (2) K_2CO_3 , 0.444, Na_2CO_3 , 0.167, CaCO_3 , 0.174, MgCO_3 , 0.229 g. The biceps femoris muscle of one extremity of the rabbit was fatigued by an induction current, the other one serving as control. The training was also carried out by an induction current. Fatigue raised the lactic acid content of rabbits on the acid diet by 41% and of those on the basic diet by 63%. An equal degree of fatigue causes on a basic diet a greater disturbance in the lactic acid metabolism than on an acid diet. The synthetic capacity is somewhat more disturbed upon fatigue on a basic diet. On an acid diet it is the same in the fatigued as in the control muscle. E. S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

PILLALIN, A. V.

"In the words of the Biological Department of the Bureau as a result of a report by Pillalin, . . ."

SC: Akademie der österreichischen Wissenschaften und sozialen Biologieit, Wien, 1937.

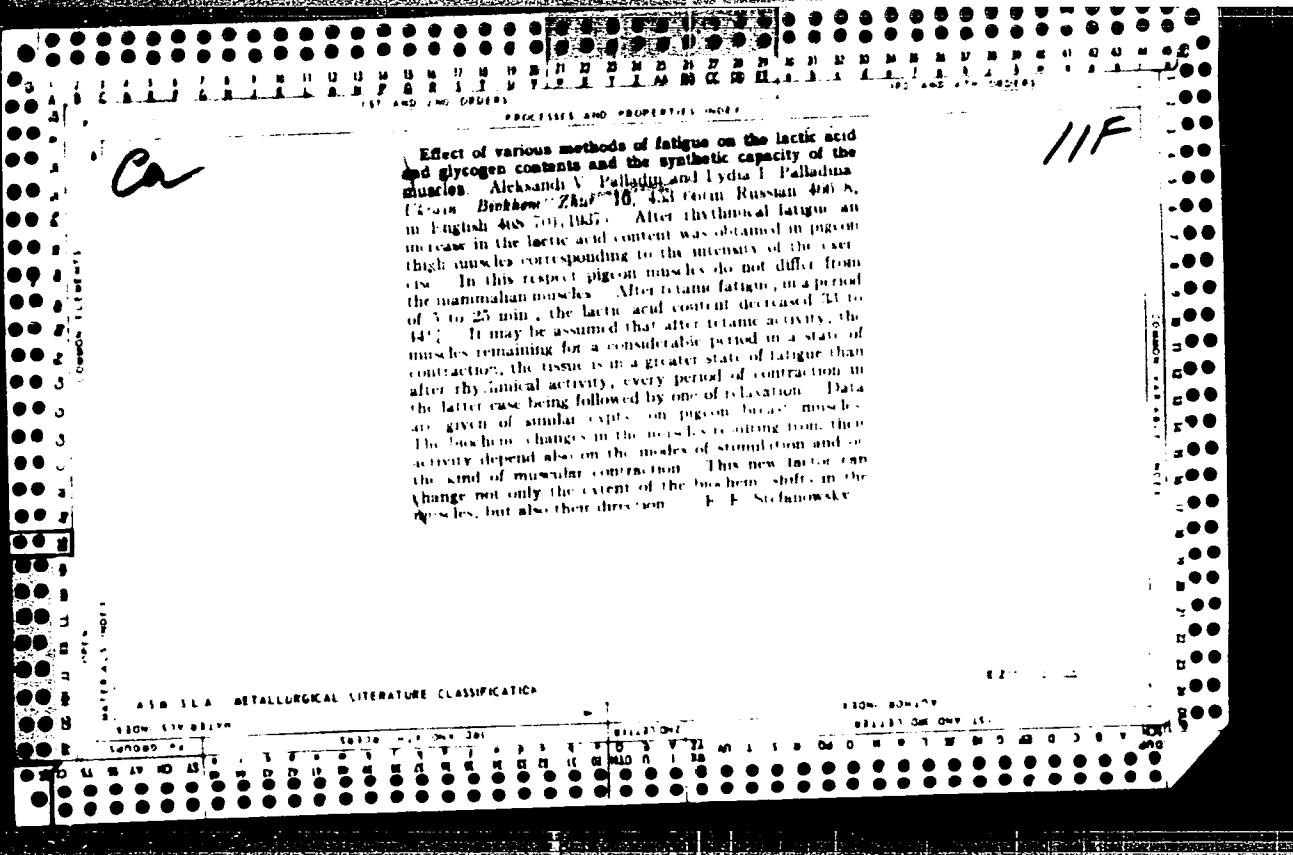
PALL, T., & V.

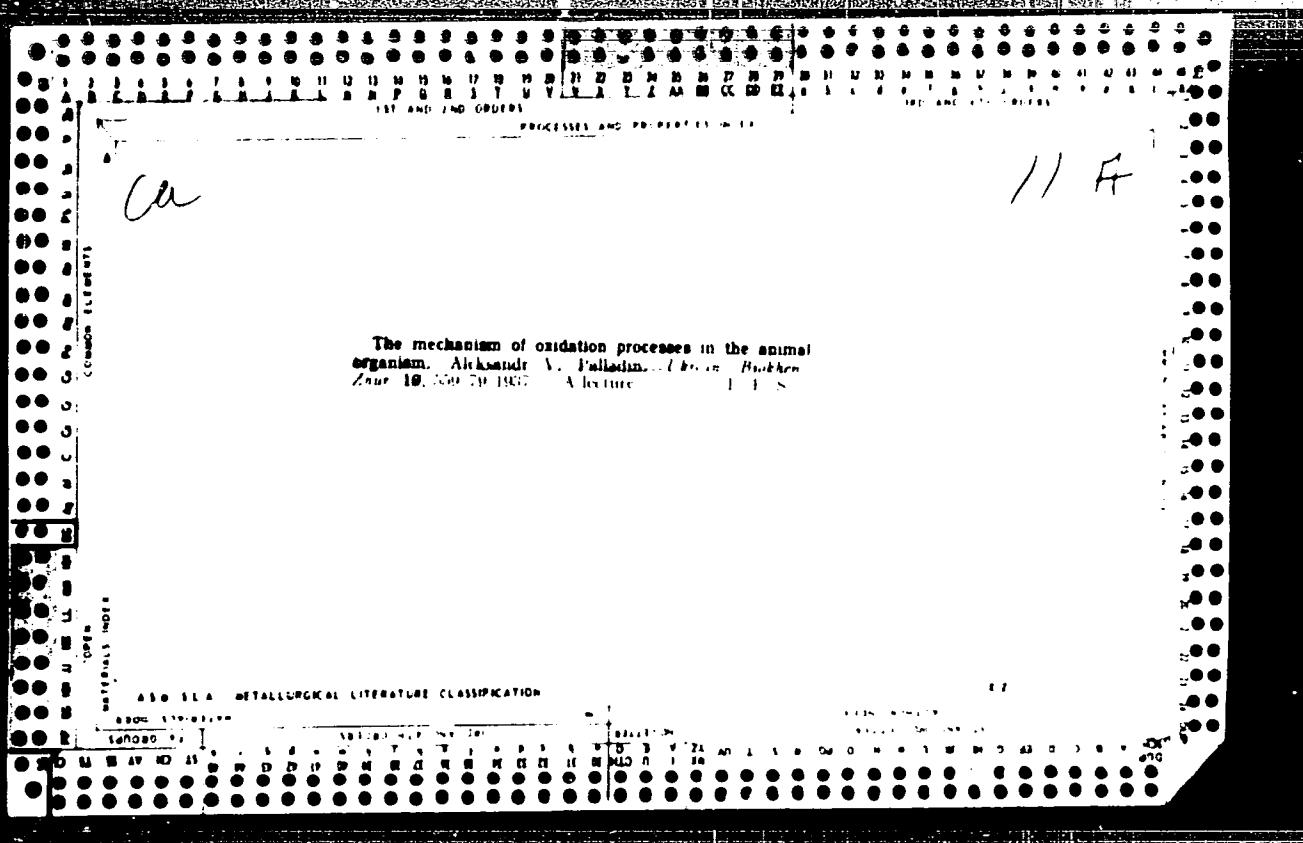
"Biophysics of nuclear activity." In: *Advances in Biophysics*, A. V.

: Advances in Contemporary Biophysics (U.S. Jour. of Biolog. Vol. 1, 1951).

Arginine, arginase and creatine in the embryo tissues of vertebrates. A. V. Palladin and E. Ya. Rashba. Ukraine. *Biochem. Zsh.* 19, 1931-220 (in Russian 225-34, in English 234-42) (1937). The arginine and creatine contents of the tissues of chick embryos diminish gradually with the progress of the embryonic development; min values were found toward the moment of hatching. On the 40-50 days of postnatal development, they approach those characteristic for adults. The activity of arginase in the tissues of chick embryos and rabbits is highest in the early days of development and decreases gradually to the low values characteristic for adults. The arginase of embryo tissues is, in most cases, activated by salts of bivalent Mn, when its activity is low, it is always activated. The coexistence of large quantities of arginine and of a high activity of arginase suggests that the latter possibly takes part in the synthesis of arginine-containing proteins during tissue growth. The similarity of arginine and creatine curves and the slight formation of urea in the chick embryo suggest that creatine is formed from arginine. The activity of arginase is the same in the liver of chick embryos as in adult chickens. In the liver of rabbit embryos, it is very high. The change in the water content of the embryo liver is somewhat different from that of other embryonic tissues. The min quantity is noted on the 4th or 6th day after birth, increasing afterward. In rabbit

embryos, the water content in the liver on the 30th day of gestation is the same as in adult rabbits. Edlbacher's hypothesis on the special significance of arginine exchange for tissue growth is supported by the very large arginine content and the high activity of arginase in embryo tissues during the early days of development. E. B. S.





The creatine content of various fish muscles (Contribution to the problem of the effect of training on the creatine content of muscles). Aleksander V. Palladin and Ivan P. Okhromenko. *Biokhimiya* "Kratkiy" '72, 430-700m Russian, 470-1; in English, 471-2 (1973). Previous work had shown that artificial training causes an increase in the creatine (I) content of muscles. The present paper compared the I content of muscles working unequally, under normal conditions. In all species examined the muscles of the tail contain more I than the muscles of the back, and the muscles of more active fish contain more I than do the corresponding muscles of less active species. "Natural training" therefore also leads to an increase in muscle I. R. Levine

Brain creatine during the embryonic development of vertebrates. A. V. Palladin and E. Ya. Rashba. J. Physiol. (U.S.S.R.) 24, 203-76 (in English, 278) (1938).
✓ The content of creatine (1), total N and H₂O in the brains of rabbit and guinea-pig embryos is higher during the 2nd

Zhuu. Fil.

half of embryonic development than in mature animals. During development these values decrease until they reach those characteristic of mature animals during the 1st month of post-embryonic growth. The content of these substances in the hemispheres, cerebellum and medulla oblongata of cow embryos from the 3rd to the 8th month of growth is highest during the earlier stages, and reaches the maturity level in the 6th or 7th month of embryogenesis. Beginning with the 3rd month it is highest in the cerebellum, while the medulla oblongata is richest in total N and H₂O.

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Catalase activity in trained and fatigued muscles on acid and alkaline diets. A. V. Palladim and B. I. Khalfina. *Zhurn. f. Fiziol.* 16, 735-740 (in Russian, 1956); in English, 377-380 (1949). Catalase (D) activity increases after training, with an acid diet, by 40-102%, with an alk. diet, by 11-56%, and sometimes it decreases by 2-12%. By controlling the expts. of Klimenko (C. 13, 8744), who ascribed the phenomenon to increased blood supply and did not observe any difference after washing out the muscle, it was found that I was washed out from the muscle itself, as well as from the vascular system and the blood, with a sharp decrease of I in the trained muscle and control; the content in the trained muscle corresponded to 280 and 347 cc. 0.1 N H_2O_2 /g. of dry matter, and it was 100 and 197 cc. in the control. J. Gutoff

Mr. Bickham, Mr.

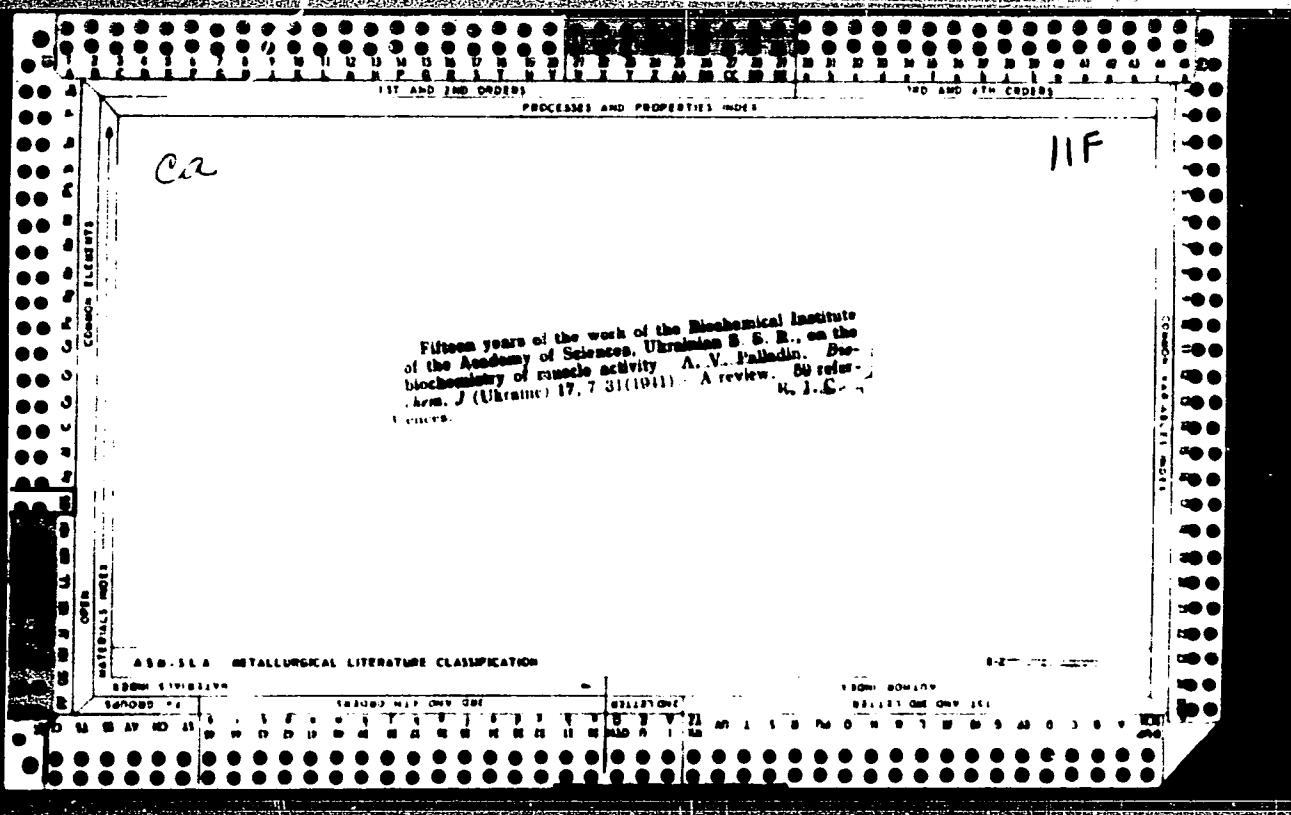
115

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

PALLADIN, A. V.

"The Chemical Nature of Vitamins," 3rd edition, Kiev, 1941



PMI(DP), 1970, p. 10.

.....

(S) - Scientific Developmental Institute

Information Agency of the Federal Republic

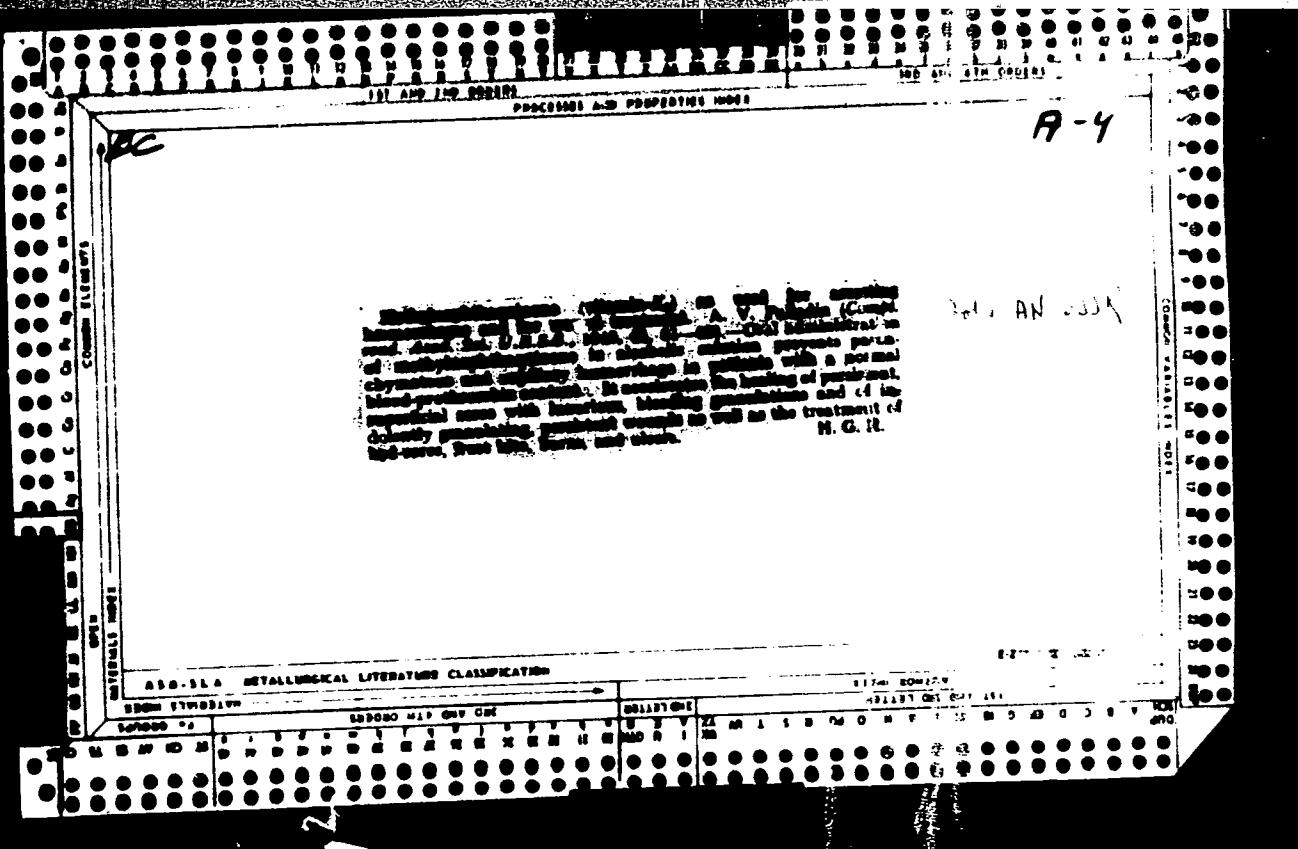
To: National Bureau of Standards
'oscar'

Source:

Abstracted in US P "Proceedings of the Institute of Physics",
30937, on CIA file Library of Congress, 1970, in
Information Division.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

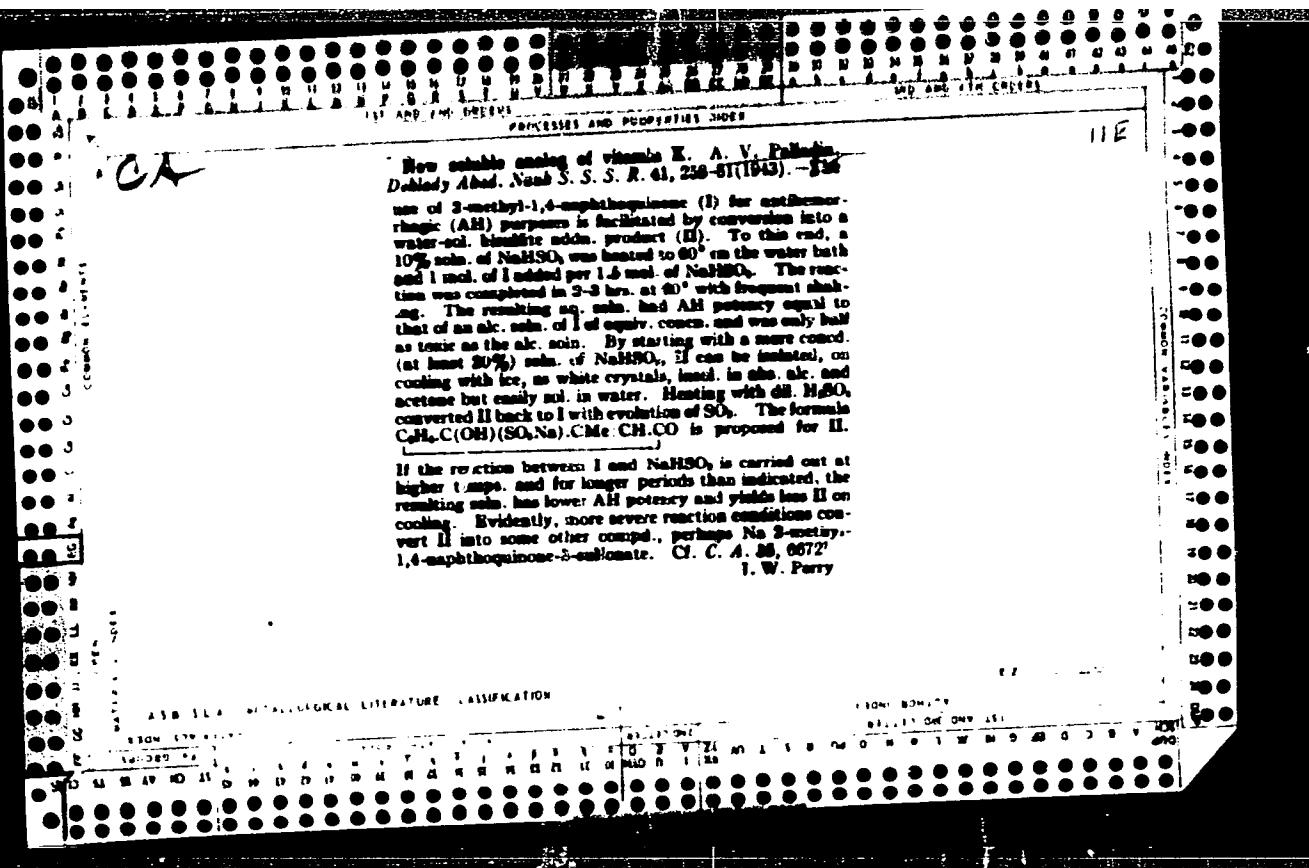
CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

BC

A-1

New water-soluble derivative of quinone-X. A. V. PULLMAN, Campbell, Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1951, 10, 540—The HED compound of 2-methyl-1,1-dioxo-2-phenylpropane, "Vilmost" (cf. Meier, A., 1941, II, 200), is obtained by fuming a solution of the quinone in an eq. solution of NaHSO₃, to 60° and then crystallizing out in the cold. It is a white, crystallized yellow oil in water, having a bitter taste, and is not irritating to the mucous membranes. Its activity is equal to that of the quinone with 50% of the toxicity. It may be used in normal hemorrhage and in that associated with hypoprothrombinemia; it also speeds up healing of wounds.

H. G. M.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9

PALIADOL, L. A., Academician

Minister of the Ministry of Science, and
Academician, Acad. Sci.

St. M. Lukash, Ministry
Report No. 104, L. S. N. L. A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9

PALEVSKY, I. I., Academician

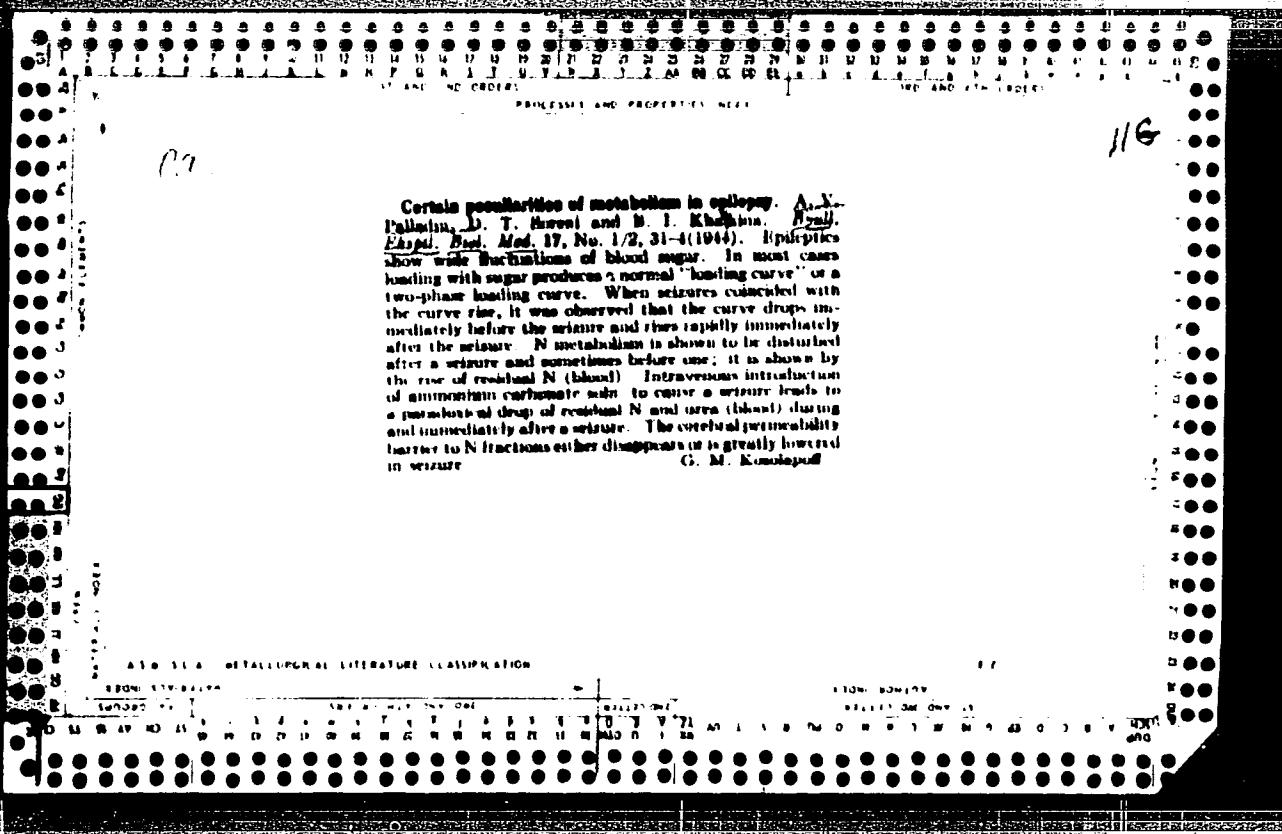
Vice-President of Ukr. Acad. Sci., Vice-

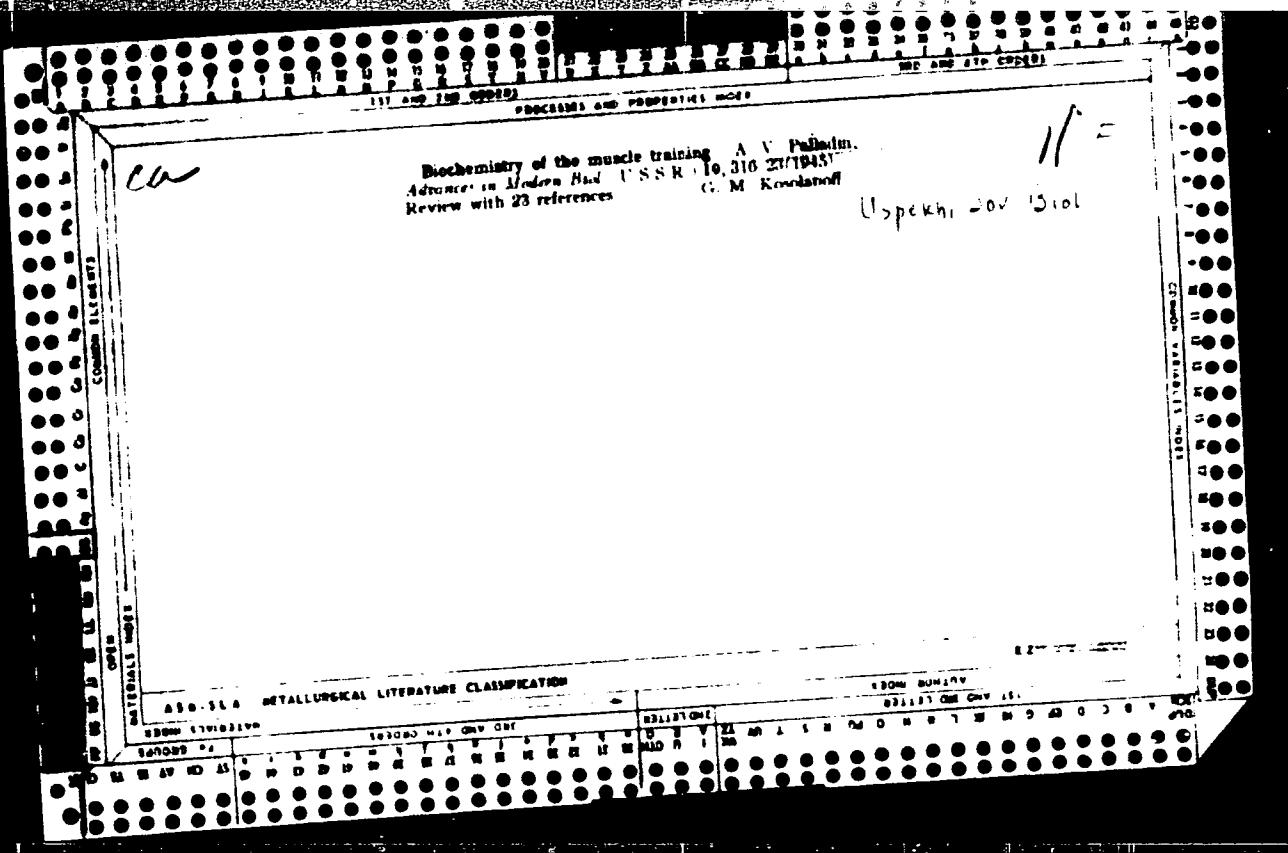
President of the Academy of Sciences
of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
Vest. Akad. SSSR, No. 11-12, 1960,

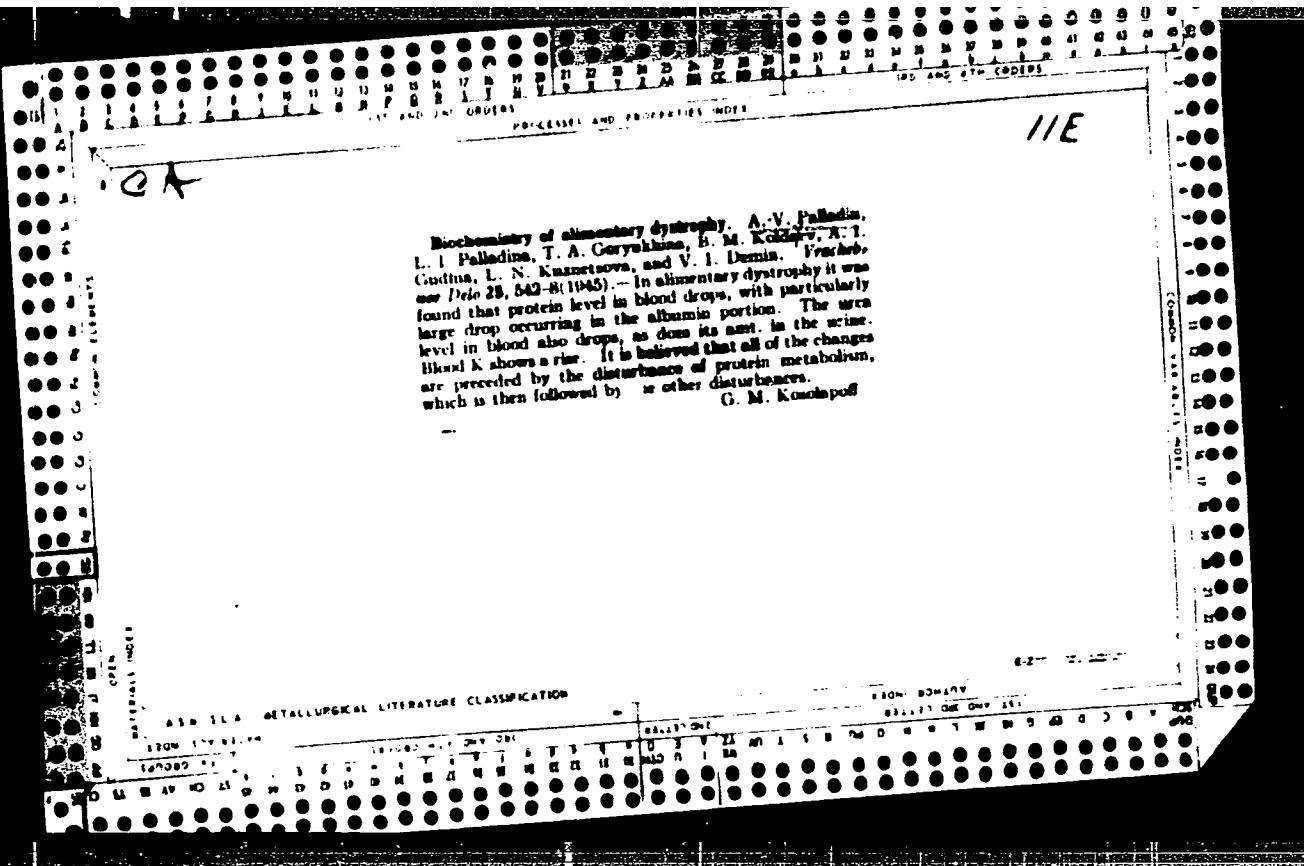
1960, No.

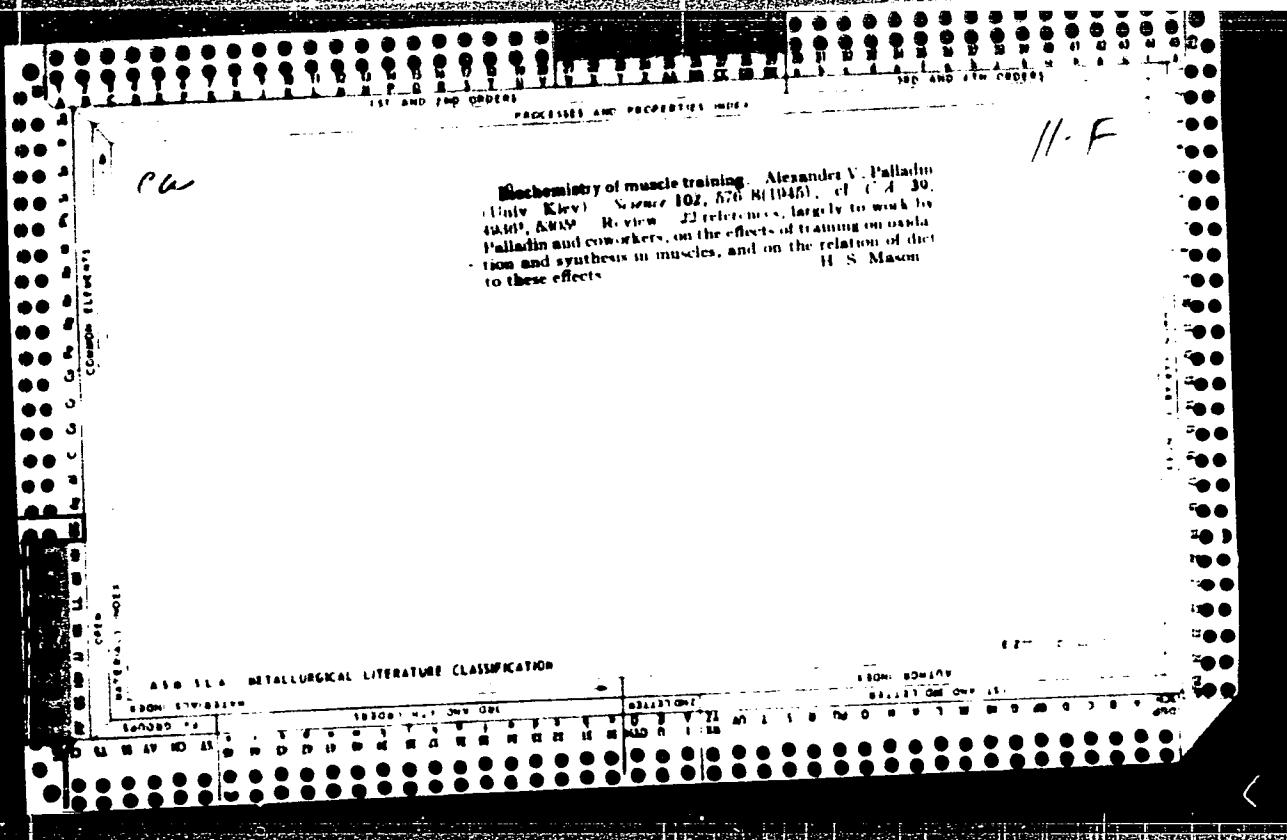
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

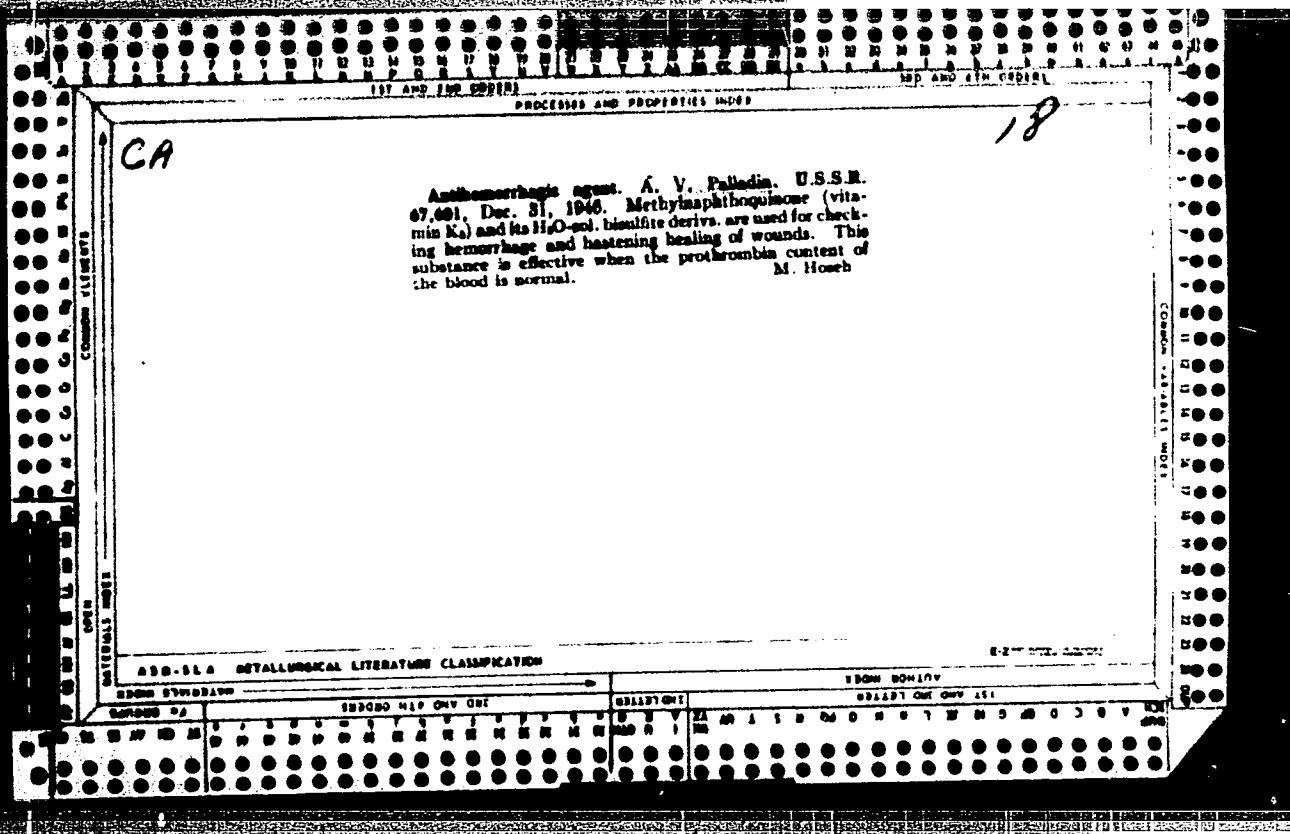
CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"











ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED, .. ., HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

On file

in ... M. Sov. N. - 1980
and world sources

Soviet source: : ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
On file, 19 Mar. 1980.
A restricted in USA "requires dual " classification.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED
Information Division.

PALLADIN, A. V.

"Research on the Biochemistry of the Muscles and Nervous System Under Varying Conditions," in the book Anniversary Collection, in Honor of the 30th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Part 2, 1947

Vitamin E. A. M. Palladin. *Synth. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 23, 239-47 (1947). Cf. U.S.P. 2,414,730. — Review. Villanueva (I), the NaHSO₃ salt of 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone (II) (vitamin K₂), is prep'd. by direct reaction in water at 50-60°, as a colorless, fine cryst. powder, insol. in abs. alk. and AcOH, but highly sol. in H₂O, bitter taste, odorless, nonirritating in aq. soln. to mucous membranes, stable on storage, and not decompd. by light. Water-sol. I has numerous advantages over alk.-sol. II. It can be given intravenously, and does not require either alk., fat, or bile salts on administration. Its vitamin potency (antihemorrhagic) is the same as that of II, but it acts faster. It is particularly satisfactory for parenteral administration in tablets (10 mg., calcd. on basis of the quinone) with glucose. I raised the prothrombin content of the blood to normal, restored the coagulation power,

and stopped bleeding in junction. It is effective within 12-24 hrs. after first oral dose (1-3 ten mg. tablets a day); treatment is continued for 2-3 days; in rare cases 4-5 days longer. Resistance of hypothyroidism in hyperthyroidism was established; administration of I restored a prothrombin level and greatly reduced bleeding in operations for partial removal of the thyroid. It is thought that hypoprothrombinemia may be the cause of the tendency to marked bleeding observed in operations for Basedow's disease.

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

c A

The proteins of the gray and white brain substances A. V. Palladin and T. A. Goryukhina (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow) *Zhur. Khim. Znat.* 33, 727 (1967). *Chem. Zemir.* 1968, 1, 777. By fractional extrn. of the gray and the white brain substance with (1) water, (2) 4% KCl (pH 6.1), and (3) 0.1 N NaOH, 3 protein fractions were obtained from each substance. Under the same exp'l conditions the protein contents of these fractions were fairly const. The proteins of the individual fractions differed from each other in their isoelec. points, which were detd. as the point of max. ptn. of protein. The isoelec. point of the aq. fraction was at pH 4.6. That of the KCl fraction was at pH 8.0 and that of the NaOH fraction at pH 5.2. About 30% of the total protein of the gray brain substance was extractable with water; the value was 19% for the white substance. Corresponding values were 28% (gray substance) and 23.4% (white substance) for protein extractable with KCl. The proportion of the total protein extractable with NaOH was the same for both the gray and white substance. In the gray substance 5% of the total protein was insol. in the solvents used. 20% of the white substance was insol. in these solvents. M. G. Moore

PALLADIN, A. V.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

The adenosinetriphosphatase of brain. A. V. Palladin and Ts. M. Shtutman (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 20, 311-20 (in Russian, 320-1) (1948).—The adenosinetriphosphatase (I) of brain can be extd. with dstd. H_2O in the ratio 1:20. Its optimum activity is at pH 7.4-8.0. The activity of I in aq. rabbit-brain exts. at acid pH is higher in glycine (II) buffer than in barbital buffer, since II protects the enzyme against denaturation by acids. The I of brain is activated by Mg^{++} , but not by Ca^{++} . Cysteine and ICH_3COOH do not affect its activity. NaF depresses it. I is less sensitive toward the ions of the medium than is I bound to myosin. The aq. exts. of rabbit and cattle brains remove both labile phosphate groups from adenosinetriphosphoric acid; the cattle brain exts. also split adenylic acid and inosinephosphoric acid. The I of rabbit-brain ext. is bound to 2 protein fractions which can be pppd. by addn. of 0.01 and 0.4N Na_2SO_4 , resp. If exts. and ppts. are dild. with 0.01N Na_2SO_4 , the activity of I is increased; this does not occur if the centrifugate is dild. In the same way. Conclusion: In rabbit brain there is an inhibitor for I which ppts. upon addn. of 0.01N Na_2SO_4 almost completely from the aq. ext. together with part of the enzyme. Werner Jacobson

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9

CH

1A

Thirty years of biochemistry in the Ukrainian S.S.R.
V. A. Palladim and D. I. Fedunov. *Ukrainian S.S.R.*
Bull. 26, 451 (1978). Historical. Over 100 refer-
ences. Julian F. Smith

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

PALLADIN, A.V.

Aldolases of the brain. A. V. Palladin and N. M. Polyakova (Biochem. Inst., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur. 21, 341 (1949); cf. "Uspichnyi Sbornik Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.", 1947.—Enzymic preps. obtained from the brains of animals such as gophers, rats, rabbits, dogs, and horned animals have high aldolase activity. A higher activity was found for dog and horned-animal cerebellum and gray matter of the cerebral lobes than for white matter and medulla. Aldolase activity for the rabbit in earlier developmental stages was less than for mature animals. Brain homogenate (1:160) and a substrate of the Na salt of fructose-1,6-diphosphate (1) were used. The brain homogenate (1.2 ml. contg. 12 mg. tissue) was added to a reaction mixt. composed of 3 ml. acetate buffer of pH 6.7, 0.5 ml. of the Na salt of I, 0.5 ml. of 2% NaHSO₄, and 0.8 ml. of water, a total vol. of 6 ml. The samples were incubated at 37° for 1 hr., and 2 ml. of 10% CCl₄COOH was then added, the control being a sample immediately fixed with CCl₄COOH. After precip. of the proteins, inorg. P and alkali-labile P were determined after 23 min. hydrolysis at room temp. with 1N KOH. Inorg. P was determined according to the Fiske-Subbarow method (C.A. 26, 1042), and fructose according to Roe (C.A. 29, 1120). Protein was determined by H₂SO₄ digestion of the homogenate followed by colorimetric Winkler detn. G. F. H.

11F

CA

Synthesis of and decomposition of polymaccharides in
the brain. A. V. Palladin. *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.R.* 25,
500-603 (1949). Phosphorylase is able to act on the
polymaccharides formed in the brain tissue by the action of
brain amylase. The system polymaccharides-glucose 1-
phosphate-dextrin may be represented by an equil tri-
angle on the basis of *in vitro* enzymic studies using brain
macerates of rabbits, rats, cats, and cows. G. M. K

PALLADIN V.

181T2

USSR/Academy of Sciences - Ukrainian SSR May 50

"Basic Achievements of Scientific Research Activity
of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences for 1949," Acad
O. V. Palladin, Pres, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR

"Visnyk Ak Nauk Ukrains'koy RSR" No 5, pp 10-25

Reviews 1949 sci works of Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR
given in report to gen assembly of the Academy.
Outlines achievements and deficiencies and gives
some suggestions. Emphasis on deficiency in train-
ing new scientists: Only 19 doctorates were defended
instead of intended 47.

LC

181T2

PALLADINA, A. V., KHAYKINA, B.I.

Glycogen

Glycogen in the cerbrum of animals. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 22 No. 4, 1950

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLAS. IFIED.

VALADIN, A. V.

Peace

Peace will overcome war. Visnyk AN URSR 22 no. 11, 1950

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1950. UNCLAS. LIFIED.

PALLADIN, A. V.

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Glycogen in the animal brain. L.A. V. Palladin and B. I. Khalkina (Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biochim. Zhur.* 22, 462-8 (in Ukrainian, 468-70 in Russian) (1950); cf. *C.A.* 44, 2099a.—In dog and rabbit brain, glycogen was detd. on freeze-dried material homogenized in acetate buffer at pH 6. Glucose-1-phosphate + buffer + enzymic prepn. from the brain was incubated for 60 min. at 37°. Enzymic action was blocked by addn. of $\text{CCl}_4\text{-COOH}$. Polysaccharide synthesis was estd. by the increase in inorg. P_i and from iodine coloration. Phosphorylase activity involved in the synthesis was estd. by the amt. of P split from added glucose-1-phosphate, expressed in % P remaining. Enzymic activity was estd. with and without the addn. of glycogen as a primer. P was detd. by the ordinary procedure, glucose-1-phosphate by enzymic procedure, and glycogen by the method of Kerr (*C.A.* 31, 424*). The enzyme activity which results in synthesis of polysaccharides, including glycogen substrate, is about the same in the separate brain portions as for the total brain; this indicates that glycogen is synthesized in various portions of the brain. Glycogen was found also in the cortex, caudate nucleus, thalamus, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata. More glycogen was found in the cerebral cortex than in any other part of the brain. Glycogen synthesis is possible in different portions of the central nervous system of normal, as well as of pathological, animals. The enzyme system that causes synthesis of polysaccharides is highly active, and a considerable quantity of glycogen occurs in those portions of the brain that are characterized by high physiol. activity. Failure of others to find glycogen in the central nervous system is attributed to postmortem decompn. of glycogen by amylase.

Clayton P. Holoway

PALLADIN, O.V., akademik, prezydent: BOHOMOLETS', Oleksandr Oleksandrovych.

Academician O.O.Bohomolets' (1881-1951). Medych.zhur. 21 no.4:5-7 '51.
(MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR.
(Bohomolets', Oleksandr Oleksandrovich, 1881-1951)

PA 241T3

USSR/Biology - Nervous System

Feb 51

"Biochemistry of Nerve Tissue," Acad O. V. Palladin

"Visnik Akad Nauk Ukrains RSR" Vol 23, No 2, p 70

Recent investigations established that proteins play an important part in functions of higher divisions of the central nervous system. Palladin's lab studied the action in the brain of individual enzymes of carbohydrate metabolism. Amylase, which hydrolyzes glycogen, has been subjected to the most extensive study. It was shown that glycolysis is most intense in the functionally most

241T3

complex divisions of the central nervous system. The metabolism of different parts of the nervous system varies depending on the functions exerted by these parts.

241T3

1. PALLADIN, Acad. O. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Stalin, Josif, 1879-1953
7. Historical work of I. V. Stalin on the problems of linguistics and our task, Visnyk AN URSS, 23, No. 1, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

1. PALLADIN, O. V., Acad
2. USSR (600)
4. Language and Languages
7. Historical work of I. V. Stalin on the problems of linguistics and our task.
Vsienyk AN USSR No. 1 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, April 1953. Uncl.

PA 241T2

PALLADIN, O. V.

USSR/Biology - Biochemistry

Feb 51

"Twenty-Five Years of Activity of the Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, and the Tasks of Soviet Biochemistry in the Light of I. P. Pavlov's Teaching," O. V. Palladin, Dir, Inst of Biochem, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR

"Vianik Akad Nauk, Ukrair RSR" Vol 23, No 2,
pp 67-69

Reviews sci work of the inst during the past 25 yrs,
mentioning research on vitamins, nutrition, bio-
chemistry of the nervous system and of muscle
activity (in connection with that, work on enzymes,

241T2

creatine, org phosphates normally contained in
muscles, etc). States that during World War II,
extensive work was done on vitamin K, the use of
which has been introduced on an extensive scale
into surgical practice. Methods for the synthesis
of analogs of Vitamin K have been developed.
These analogs are now used in medical practice.

241T2

PALLADIN, A. V.
PALLADIN, A. V.

PA 100000

USSR/Scientific Organization - Academy Feb 51
of Sciences

"In the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences,
Ukrainian SSR"

"Visnik Akad Nauk, Ukrain RSR" Vol 23, No 2, p 81

I. T. Shvets, Ch Sci Sec, Acad Sci Ukr SSR, informed
the Presidium of the appointment of Acad O. V.
Palladin, Pres, Acad Sci Ukr SSR, as an Honorary
Member of the Acad Sci Beloruss SSR. I. T. Shvets
expressed his assurance that this event will further
strengthening of the ties between both Academies.

241T101

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9

Introduction of the first U.S. postage stamp in 1847.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

Palladin, A. V.

✓ The biochemistry of the brain. A. V. Palladin (Acad. Sci. Ukraine, Kiev). *Congr. intern. biochim., Résumés commun., 2^e Congr., Paris 1952, 294-5 (in French); cf. C.I. 49, 11786, 14071g.* — Other work by P. is discussed, with emphasis on the enzyme systems of the brain. — W. C. T. —

1. Books Received, Accts.; 1951-1952.

Admission to the files.

Signifies a content of a library or archival collection.
excitation of the material by the USSR, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K.,

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, 1951, Engl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9

PALLADIN, A. V.

"Metabolism in the Brain Under Varying Functional Conditions," Vest. Ak. Nauk
SSSR, No.10, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

PALLADIN, A.V.

Cerebral metabolism in inhibition and stimulation of the higher nervous function. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.4:456-461 July-Aug 1952. (CIML 25:1)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR,
Kiev.

PALLADIN, A. V., PRES

USSR/Geophysics - Irrigation

May 52

"Great Expectations," A. V. Palladin, Pres, Acad
Sci Ukrainian SSR

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol 19, No 5, pp 19-21

The Stalin plan for transforming nature provides
for: planting of shelter belts on an area of
120 million hectares; 44,000 lakes; construction
of hydroelec stations on the Volga, Don, Amu-
Dar'ya and Dnepr; and canals for irrigating 28
million hectares. Deserts and steppes will be-
come fertile soil.

, 230T57

1. PALLADIN, A. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Public Works-Ukraine
7. Role of Ukrainian scientists in the great construction projects. Tekhnika i tekhnika no. 12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1949, unclassified.

Palladin, A.I.

PALLADIN, O.V.; SEMENENKO, M.P.; SAVIN, G.M.; SHVETS, I.T.; PATON, Ye.O.;
KAVETS'KIY, R.Ye.; STRAZHESKO, M.D.; FILATOV, V.P.; PROTOPOPOV, V.P.;
POL'BORT, G.V.; VOROB'YOV, A.M.

Grigorii Ivanovich Markelov; obituary. Medich.zhur. 22 no.3:101 '52.
(MARKELOV, GRIGORII IVANOVYCH, 1880-1952) (MIRA 11:?)

PALLADIN, A. V., ACAD

PA 239T8

USSR/Medicine - Nerve Physiology

Oct 52

"Metabolism of the Brain Under Various Functional Conditions," Acad A. V. Palladin, Inst of Biochem, Acad Sci Ukr SSR

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 22, No 15, 1952

Detailed account of work done by author and members of his school which deals with functional, phyletic, and ontogenetic variations in the chem compn of brain and nerve tissue, including variations in protein compn. Concludes that functional conditions of the brain bear close relationship to the creatine content. Discusses in detail glycolysis in the brain

239T8

and its differences from glycolysis in muscles (e.g., brain tissue contains an ATP inhibitor). Gives account of: expts studying the effects of hypoxia; "cage"; nucleic acid metabolism in the brain as affected by the action of drugs and therapeutic sleep; results of work on the physiol and chem aspects of excitation and inhibition.

PALLADIN, O.V.; RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [reviewers]; PENFIELD, W.; RASMUSSEN, Th. [authors].

"Cerebral cortex of man. A clinical study of localization of function." W.Penfield, Th.Rasmussen. Reviewed by O.V.Palladin, IE.IA.Rashba. Ukr. biokhim.zhur. 24 no.2:258-260 '52.

(MLRA 6:11)
(Brain)

PALLADIN, O.V., akademik, prezydent.

Report on the work of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1951.
Visnyk AN UkrSSR 24 no.5:3-24 My '52. (Mishka 6:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR.
(Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R.)

PALLADIN, A.V. (Acad.)

Public Works - Ukraine

Scholars of the Soviet Ukraine assisting in the great construction projects of communism., Priroda, 41, no. 8, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 (A/B), Uncl.

CA

117

Glycolysis and content of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) during excitation of the central nervous system. A. V. Palladin, B. I. Khabrina and N. M. Polyakova (Biochem Inst., Kiev). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 84, 777-9 (1952). Rabbits subjected to stimulation of the central nervous system by either pervitin (δ , 10 mg./kg.) or metrazole (I) (δ , 75 mg./kg.) were examd. for ATP, lactic acid, and degree of anaerobic glycolysis in the brain, after decapitation following a 4 hr. duration of the excited state. The detns. were run after quick-freezing of the tissues. Pervitin causes increased ATP content by nearly 100%, while I causes a moderate change (av. about 10%). Pervitin lowers the concn. of preformed lactic acid, while I causes a moderate rise. Pervitin leads to higher anaerobic glycolysis than I, both being above the controls by some 15-20%.

G. M. Kosulapoff

Palladin, A. V.

USSR/Biochemistry - International Congress

Jan '53

"Second Biochemical Congress in Paris" By V. A. Engel'gardt, Corr Mem Acad Sci and V. N. Bukan, Professor

Vest Akad Nauk, SSSR, No 1, 1953, pp 74-77

Second Biochemical Congress was held in Paris in 1952. The following Soviet scientists were in the Soviet delegation: Acad I. I. Oparin (Leader of the delegation), Corr Mem Acad Sci V. A. Engel'gardt, Prof A. N. Lebozerskiy, V. I. Tukin, V. N. Futov, V. N. Orehovich. Following Russian papers were read: By Oparin (Leader) "The Change of Action of Enzymes in Plant Cells under the influence of external effects," by Orehovich "Procollagens, their chemical compositions, properties and biological role", by Engel'gardt "The Enzymology of Myosin", by Lebozerskiy "The Antigen fractions of bacteria of the intestinal Group", by Bukan "Protein Compounds of fat-soluble vitamins." Also 3 papers of scientists who did not attend; by Acad A. V. Palladin "Research on the Biochemistry of the Cerebrum", by Corr Mem Acad Sci Kh. S. Koshtoyants "The role of the active groups of Protein Substances in the Process of Nerve Regulation" and by Dr Biol Sci N. M. Sisakyan "The Enzymatic Functions of Plastids."

271T8

PALLADIN, A.V.

Exchange of substances in the brain during overexcitation.
A. V. Palladin, Zhi. Vnesh. Nauk. Dokl. Izd. I. P. Tchauder, No. 7, 307-8 (1953).—Rabbits were administered subcutaneously in a single dose, pervitin, 5-8 mg./kg., or metrazole, 50-70 mg./kg., and beheaded 1, 2, or 4 hrs. after the injection. The brain was removed and frozen in liquid air. To prevent effects of beheading on label P^{32} exchange, the rabbits were first instantly killed by intravenous injection of 1 ml. of 10% hexonal. Adenosine-triphosphate (ATP) and inorg. P were deid. Injection of pervitin lowers ATP concn. 1 hr. after injection, and raises the concn. of inorg. P. The values for both return to normal within 4 hrs. Metrazole raises ATP and lowers the inorg. P concn. 1 hr. after injection, the values becoming normal within 4 hrs. P^{32} was injected simultaneously with pervitin or metrazole, and relative specific activities of P^{32} of ATP and inorg. P in the brain were deid. 1-4 hrs. after injection. With pervitin there was an increase in the ATP exchange; after metrazole, lowered exchange of ATP with P^{32} variation up to 4 hrs. No changes in the phospholipide content was noted after either pervitin or metrazole. By employing P^{32} , however, after pervitin administration the extent of incorporation of P^{32} into said phospholipides is greatly increased 1 hr. after the injection, returning to

normal within 4 hrs. The incorporation of P^{32} into unsat'd phospholipids after pervitin is somewhat above normal, falling below normal within 4 hrs. Pervitin stimulates the central nervous system, thereby raising its working capacity, while metrazole stimulates the brain without raising its working capacity. Chronic overstimulation by means of daily application of elec. current for 1-1.8 months to rats or by production of insomnia in rats for 3 days lowered the ATP of the brain. Glycogen content is unaltered in insomnia, but in overstimulation by elec. current it is somewhat increased, accompanied by lowering of the activity of phosphorylase. During overstimulation by elec. current in rats there is no change in the level in ribo- or deoxyribonucleic acid in the brain, but the activity of deoxyribonuclease is lowered. By means of P^{32} it was shown that the exchange of the nucleic acids during overstimulation is reduced, suggesting lowered synthesis of proteins in the brain during overstimulation. These and previous data are inconsistent with the view that the level of deoxyribose-nucleic acid in the cell nucleus is const., and that it plays a role only during division. Changes in the activity of deoxyribonuclease correspond with the appearance of new functions, being connected with an increase in differentiation of organs and tissues.

J. A. Stekol

Int. Section, AS USSR

PALADIN, A.V.

Biochemistry of the brain. Izv. med. inst., Sofia 8:3-16 1953.
(CLML 25:5)

1. Academician, Director of the Institute of Biochemistry of the
Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.

A.N.T.I.DOTE

"Metabolism of the brain during initiation and the excitement of higher nervous activity. Tr. from the Russians". 33 (ANAL. NO. 10-10011). S.RIA "ZINCHINA" GENERALA Vol. 1, No. 3, May/June 1953 Bucarest, Romania.

SC: East Europe --, LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1953

PAILLADIN, A. V.

(5)

History of the investigation of the similarity of pepsin
and rennin. A. V. Palladin, N. M. Polyakova, Ts. M.
Shtutman, and K. O. Goncharova (Inst. Biochem. Acad.
Sci. Ukr.S.S.R. Kiev.). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 25, 351-5
(1953).—A review with 8 references B. Gutoff

LAKHNO, Ye.V.; CHAGOVETS, R.V.; PALLADIN, A.V., akademik.

Regenerative properties of muscle tissues and of cerebral hemispheres at various functional states of the body. Dokl. AN SSSR 91 no.1:133-136
Jl '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR. 2. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Palladin). (Muscle) (Brain)

PALLADIN, A.V.;POLYAKOVA, N.M.

Hexokinase in various parts of the brain and in various functional conditions. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 91 no.2:347-349 11 July 1953.
(CLML 25:1)

1. Academician for Palladin. 2. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.

BELITSER, V.A.; BELIK, Ya.V.; PALLADIN, A.V., akademik.

Formation and polymerization of fibrin monomer. Dokl. AN SSSR 91 no.4:
895-898 Ag '53. (MLR 6:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Palladin). 2. Institut biokhimii Akademii
nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (for Belitser and Belik).
(Fibrin) (Polymers and polymerization)
(CA 48 no.2:759 '54)

PALLADIN, A. V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(2)
Pervitin metabolism in the brain upon stimulation of the higher nervous activity. by V. Palladin and A. A. Rykina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 91, 903-5(1953); *ci. C.A.* 48, 10451g.—The technique of labeled atoms was employed in the demonstration of the fact that pervitin and cardiazole produce a different reaction in the process of brain metabolism in respect to phosphates, particularly adenosinetriphosphate (ATP). Rabbits were given either of the 2 drugs (7-8 mg./kg., or 80-70 mg./kg., resp.) and the rapidly excised brain tissue was frozen in liquid air. When pervitin is used as the brain stimulant, within 1 hr. there is observed a decline of ATP content in the brain, after this its content rises to normal within 2 hrs., then continues to rise up to 4 hrs. reaching above normal levels. The inorg. phosphate shows a precisely reversed order of changes. When cardiazole was used as the stimulant, the brain content of ATP was supernormal in the 1st hr, then dropped and remained subnormal after 2 or even 4 hrs. The inorg. phosphate content gave a reverse order. If labeled phosphate was introduced simultaneously with the drugs (P^{32} -phosphate in unspecified form) the radioactivity of the brain ATP gave the following picture: with pervitin the radioactivity of brain ATP rises over the 1st 4 hrs.; with cardiazole the activity is subnormal without much change over the duration of experiments. Thus, pervitin promotes the metabolic exchange in ATP and cardiazole does not.

G. M. Kosolapoff

POLYAKOVA, N.M.; PALLADIN, A.V., akademik.

Study of brain sterols by the chromatographic method. Dokl. SSSR 93 no.2:
321-324 N '53. (MLR 6:10)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR (for Polyakova). 2. Akademiya
nauk SSSR (for Palladin). (Sterols) (Brain)

PALLADIN, A. V.

"Metabolism of the cerebrum in the stimulating and inhibiting processes of the superior activity of nerves; excerpts from a lecture given to the 1953 General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Tr. from the Russian." p. 405. (Termeszter es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 7, July 1953, Budapest)

"The Slovak National Council enacted the law establishing the Slovak Academy of Sciences." p. 407. (Termeszter es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 7, July 1953, Budapest)

"3,000 metalworkers pass a technical test." p. 407. (Termeszter es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 7, July 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Incl

PALLADIN, A. V.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Palladin, A. V.	"Investigations of the former Army Pioneers Cerebrum"	Moscow Scientific Society and Publishing House

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

GONCHAROVA, Yekaterina Yemel'yanovna; POLYAKOVA, Nina Mikhaylovna;
SETUTMAN, Tsesya Markovna; SNEZHIN, M.I., redaktor; PALLADIN,
A.V., akademik, redaktor; SIVACHENKO, Ye.K., tekhnicheskiy re-
daktor.

[Outline history of biochemistry in the Ukraine] Ocherki po
istorii biokhimii na Ukraine. Vol. 1. [Pre-Revolution period]
Dooktiabr'skii period. Pod red. A.V.Palladina. Kiev, Izd-vo
Akademii nauk USSR. 1954. 56 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:2)
(Ukraine--Biochemistry)

PALLADIN, A.V.; (Kiyev); KHAIKINA, B.I. (Kiyev)

Biochemistry of the brain. Usp.biol.khim. 2:27-50 '54.

(MITA 12:12)

(BRAIN, metabolism)

PALLADIN, A. V.

~~Science~~ / Biology Biochemistry

Card : 1/1

Author : Palladin, A. V., Academician, President of Acad. of Sc. Ukr-SSR

Title : Biochemistry of the brain

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn'. 5, 10 - 12, May 1954

Abstract : A medical biochemical analysis of the brain with reference to the central nervous system. Illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

PALLADIN, A. V.

~~USSR~~/Scientists

Card 1/1 : Pub. 124 - 2/29

Author :

Title : For further strengthening the friendship between Russian and Ukrainian scientists

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 6, 8-12, June 1954

Abstract : Speech by the president of the Academy of Sciences Ukr-SSR, Academician A. V. Palladin, held on April 12, 1954 during a jubilee session of the Academy of Sciences USSR in Moscow, celebrating the 300th anniversary of the annexation of the Ukraine by Russia.

Institution :

Submitted :

PALLADIN, A.V., akademik.

FraternaI cooperation of scientists. Tekhn.mol. 22 no.5:1-2 My '54.
(MIRA 7:6)

1. President Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R.)

PALLADIN, O.V., akademik.

Trip to England to the International Conference on Neurochemistry.
Visnyk AN URSR 25 no.12:48-53 D '54. (MIRA 8:4)
(Oxford—Chemistry, Medical and pharmaceutical—Congresses)

ATP, ADP, adenosine triphosphate, adenosine diphosphate, adenosine monophosphate, inositol, nucleic acids, and phospholipids metabolism in the brain were studied under conditions of stimulation and retardation. In pervitin stimulation the lactic acid content is increased, while it is decreased as compared with cardiazol administration, but it is compared with the normal level as well. The synthesis of glycogen is suppressed during the pervitin stimulation, but it is increased in the normal state or in cardiazol stimulation. Under pervitin influence it is increased. In cardiazol stimulation its level is not affected. Glycogen is increased in pervitin stimulation. The content of nucleic acids and their changeability, as shown by studies with radioactive P, remain unchanged. The character of stimulation differs with the nature of the stimulant and the duration of its action. For instance, the metabolism of P compounds in pervitin and cardiazol treatment was studied at different time intervals with radioactive P. It was confirmed that pervitin does not differ from cardiazol as well as differences in the stimulation methods affect the metabolic processes of the brain differently. In the hypoxia, which results in the decrease of the oxygen supply (increased slow stimulation or prolonged forced sleeplessness), the glycogen activity is lowered; this points to a lowering in the synthesis of protein which results in the functional weakening of the nervous system. These substances play an active role in brain metabolism.

in the central nervous system. The relation between their metabolism and the parts of the central nervous system, carbohydrates, of I, and a nucleic acid, resulting from the administration of hexavalent were investigated, and nucleic acids in rabbit intestine and the processes of synthesis predominated. Carbohydrates were also found, and the nucleic acid was removed. Removal of the liver of rats results in changes in the metabolism of nucleic substances in the brain as well as in the liver. Narcotic sleep brings about similar metabolic changes in the liver as well as in the brain. After the stimulation of the left extremity of the rabbit, the intensity of the synthetic process of the cortex of the right hemisphere of the brain is enhanced 40-40%. Exptl. training of the left extremity of the rabbit brings about an enhancement in the synthetic process of the gray matter of the spinal and mid parts of the right hemisphere. There is a close correlation between the processes of synthesis and the metabolism of the brain. There exists a functional and trophic relationship between the working organs and some parts of the higher central nervous system.

Hut-Biochau, AS UkrSSR

PALLADIN. A.V.

PALLADIN, A.V., akademik; BELIK, Ya.V.

I. Resolution of the coordinating meeting on the biochemistry of the nervous system concerning methods for the application of radioactive isotopes. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 26 no.2:226-227 '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Nervous system) (Radioactive tracers)

PALLADIN, A. V.

PALLADIN, A.V.; BELIK, Ya.V.

II. Resolution of the coordinating meeting on the biochemistry of the nervous system concerning methods for the killing of animals and for freezing brain tissues. Ukr.biokhim.shur. 26 no.2:228-229 '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Brain) (Laboratory animals)

PALLADIN, A.V., akademik, otv. red.; SNEZHIN, M.I., red.izd-va; KRYLOVSKAYA,
N.S., tekhn. red.

[Biochemistry of the nervous system] Biokhimiia nervnoi sistemy.
Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1954. 270 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biokhimii. 2. Institut biokhimii
Akademii nauk USSR, Kiyev (for Palladin).
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

PALLADIN, A. V.

Area/Biology - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 2/36

Authors : Palladin, A. V., Academician

Title : Biochemistry of the brain

Periodical : Priroda 43/8, 15-21, Aug 1954

Abstract : The article emphasizes the role of the brain and nervous system in physiological processes of the entire body. Description is given of experiments performed with drugs in producing the sleeping and waking states. Actual changes in the quantities of certain chemicals in the brain were noted during these experiments.

Institution :

Submitted :

PALLADIN, A. V. and VLADIMIROV, G. E.

"The Use of Radioactive Isotopes in the Study of Functional Heterogeneity of the Brain," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

PALLADIN, A.V.

USSR/ Medicine - Conferences

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 16/45

Authors : Paledin, A. V., Academician

Title : Conference on neuro-chemistry at Oxford

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 2, 75-77, Feb 1955

Abstract : An account is given of the first International conference-symposium on neurochemistry held at Oxford England during July 13 - 17, 1954. The purpose of the conference was to unite the biochemists, physiologists, psychiatrists, neuropathologists, morphologists and those working on neuro-chemistry and to share scientific achievements among all concerned.

Institution :

Submitted :

PALLADIN, A. V.

USSR/Medicine - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 34/59

Authors : Palladin, A. V., Academician; and Vertaymer, N.

Title : Rejuvenation of albumina in the central nervous system at various functional states

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/2, 319-321, May 11, 1955

Abstract : The inclusion of methionine amino acid containing the 35 radio isotope in albumina was investigated to determine the rejuvenation intensity of the albumina in the central nervous system. The experiments were conducted on the heads of adult cats several 24 hours after intercutaneous injection of the marked methionine solution. Results are described. Graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr. SSR, Inst. of Biochemistry

Submitted : March 17, 1955

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

PALLADIN, A. V., (Kiev)

"The Functions of Different Parts of the Brain at Various Ages,"
a paper submitted at the 2nd Neurochemical Symposium "Metabolism of the
Nervous System," Aarhus, Denmark, 23-27 Jul 56.

B-4007

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238910008-9"

PALLADIN, A.V., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; VENDT, V.P., redaktor;
LAKHNO, Ye.V., redaktor, CHAGOVETS, R.V., redaktor; SHIKAN, V.L.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Vitamins] Vitaminy. Kiev. Vol. 2.[Recovery and refining of vitamins.
Physiology and biochemistry of vitamins] Poluchenie i ochistka
vitaminov. Fiziologiya i biokhimija vitaminov. 1956. 202 p.
(MLTA 10-5)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Institut biokhimii.
(VITAMINS)

PALLADIN, A. V.

COV/44 - 58 - 4 - 2E62

Translation from: Referat ivnyy zurnal, Matematika, 1958,
Nr 4, p 1 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Palladin, A.V.

TITLE: Results of the 20th Meeting of the KPSS and Tasks of
the Institutions of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR,
During the Years 1956 - 1960 (Itogi 20-go s"yezda KPSS i
zadachi uchrezhdeniy Akademii nauk USSR na 1956-1960gg.)

PERIODICAL: Visnik AN URSR, 1956, Nr 4, pp 10-29

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

PALLADIN, A.V.

Functional biochemistry of the brain. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.5:
11-22 S-0 '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiyev.
(BRAIN) (PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY)

PALLADIN, A. V.

Biochemical processes in the brain during various functional states. A. V. Palladin. *Zhur. Vyssh. Nervoz-*
Deyatel'stviia im. I.P. Pavlova 5, 3-21 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 50
72081, 72233. — P^32 was employed with rabbits and rats as the exptl. animals. Changes in the activity of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) of the brain coincide with the appearance of new functions. DNA increases up to 20th day of embryonic development (period of increased differentiation of organs and tissues). Second rise in activity of DNA is observed on the 9th day of post-natal development (appearance of a new function: sight). During narcosis in rats, induced by a mixture of urethane and medicinal, the incorporation of P^32 into the brain DNA, phosphoproteins, and phospholipides is decreased by 27.6, 19.2, and 22.8% respectively. The content of adenosinetriphosphate is increased at the same time. However, during prolonged narcosis by the same agents (96 hrs. instead of 24) toxic effects of these agents were apparent, reflected in an increase in metabolic exchange reactions. Employing hibernating mammals (Siberian marmots) it was shown that the incorporation of P^32 into the nucleic acids, phosphoproteins, and phospholipides of the brain and spinal cord was drastically reduced during hibernation. The incorp. of P^32 into these brain components could be increased by artificial awakening of the hibernating animals. Prolonged narcosis or partial hepatectomy alters the nucleic acid exchange in the liver and brain. These changes are not, however, summations when prolonged narcosis and hepatectomy are induced at the same time. After the irritation of the left leg by electric shock (40 an Kr), the reduction reactions in the grey matter of the frontal and medial portions of the right hemisphere are reduced by 20-40%. Exptl. training of the left leg for 3 weeks increased the reduction reactions of the grey matter of the frontal portion of the right hemisphere by 56%. Procaine blocks these changes. Emphasis is placed on the biochemical basis for the specific activity of the various portions of the brain. L.A. Stekol

PALLADIN, A.V., akademik.

Radioactive isotopes in the biochemistry of the brain. Nauka i zhizn'
23 no.3:23-24 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. President Akademii nauk USSR.
(BRAIN) (RADIOISOTOPES)

PALLADIN, A.V., akademik.

Second International Symposium on neurochemistry. Vest. AM SSSR
26 no.12:66-69 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Aarhus, Denmark--Neurochemistry--Congresses)

PALLADIN, O.V.

Using radioactive isotopes for research work on functional
biology of brain. Visnyk AN URSR 27 no.7:3-11 J1 '58.

(MLRA 9:10)

(RADIOACTIVE TRACERS) (BRAIN)

SOV 124-57-9-9825

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 9, p 1 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Palladin [Palladin, A. V.]

TITLE: Results of the XXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Tasks for 1956 - 1960 of the Institutes of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR (Itogi XX s"yezda KPSS i zadach institutov Akademii nauk UkrRSR na 1956-1960 gg.) in Ukraine.

PERIODICAL: Visnyk AN UkrRSR, 1956, Nr 4, pp 10-29

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

PALLADIN, O.V., akademik.

At scientific congresses in Denmark and Belgium. Visnyk AN URSR 27
no.12:52-58 D'56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Aarhus, Denmark--Neurochemistry--Congresses)
(Brussels--Physiology--Congresses)

POLADIN, A. V.

Distribution of proteins of the brain by the method of paper electrophoresis. A. V. Poladin and N. M. Polyakova (Birovian Inst., Kiev). Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1966, 167, 560-70 (1966). Paper electrophoresis of the aq. sol. materials from cat brain was run in barbital buffer at pH 8.0. Curves of protein fractionation are reproduced. Six main fractions are evident in both grey and white matter. The fractions have mobilities comparable to those of various albumins and globulins of blood serum. Confirmatory electrophoresis on starch confirmed the albumin nature of some of the fractions. G. M. Kosolapoff

2